Daisy®

FIRST IN AIRGUNS.

POWER LINE® 92

CO_2 *Semiautomatic Pellet Pistol*

OPERATION MANUAL

.177 Cal. (4.5mm) Lead Air Gun Pellet

⚠ **CAUTION:** NOT A TOY. ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED. MISUSE OR CARELESS USE MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. MAY BE DANGEROUS UP TO 224 YARDS (205 METERS).

THIS IS A HIGH-POWERED CO_2 GAS GUN INTENDED FOR USE BY THOSE 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING. THE PURCHASER AND USER SHOULD CONFORM TO ALL LAWS GOVERNING THE USE AND OWNERSHIP OF CO_2 GAS GUNS.

WARNING: THIS GUN CAN CAUSE DEATH. READ AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. DO NOT LOAD A PELLET UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO SHOOT. IF YOU DO LOAD PELLETS AND DECIDE NOT TO SHOOT, REMOVE THEM EITHER MANUALLY OR BY SHOOTING THE GUN IN A SAFE DIRECTION. AN UNLOADED GUN IS THE SAFEST. ACCIDENTS HAPPEN FAST, AND ACCIDENTALLY INJURING OR KILLING SOMEONE IS A TERRIBLE THING. PLEASE SHOOT SAFELY.

⚠ This safety alert symbol indicates important safety messages in this manual. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of personal injury and carefully read the message that follows.

The "Air Pistol Shooting Guide" section of this book, which begins on Page 12, tells about the rules of shooting safety. READ THIS SECTION. Follow the safety rules and make certain anyone using your gun has been instructed in proper gun handling and safety.

The Model 92 CO_2 pellet pistol shoots with much more muzzle energy than the traditional spring air B•B gun. More power means greater chance of serious injury. Use extreme caution when operating this gun. Be sure to read and follow the rules for "Proper Gun Handling" on Page 14.

Although your new Daisy is not a firearm, it has lethal potential and should be treated with the caution and respect due any conventional firearm. Always remember, the first and most important safety feature of any gun is the shooter. All safeties are mechanical devices and the shooter is the only part of the system that can make a gun safe—or unsafe. DON'T DEPEND ON MECHANICAL SAFETIES—think ahead and avoid situations that might lead to accidents.

Guns differ in their operation, and you are never ready to fire any gun until you are thoroughly familiar with it. Read the following operating instructions and WITHOUT LOADING ANY PELLETS, proceed through the operating steps, dry firing your gun several times at a safe target. This will enable you to learn to operate the Power Line 92 properly and safely. **NOTE:** The magazine follower (See Fig. 3) **must be removed** in order to dry fire the gun (i.e., to operate the gun without shooting pellets).

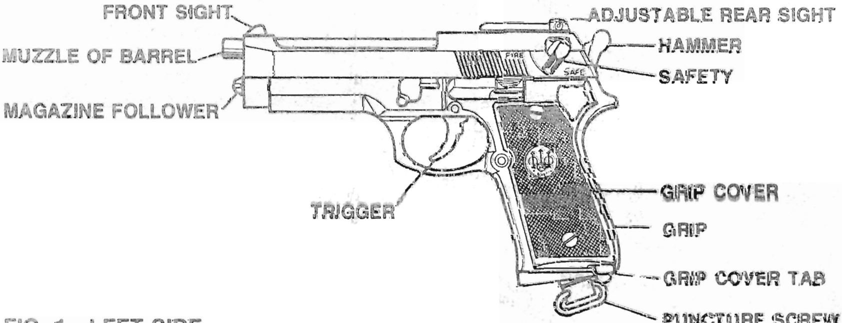


FIG. 1 LEFT SIDE

PRIOR TO OPERATION

Put "ON" SAFETY-POINT TO "SAFE" (See the detailed instructions for Operation Step 1, Page 5). **NOTE:** Hammer must be pulled back to put "ON" safety.

OPERATION STEPS

WARNING: Be sure gun is always pointed in a safe direction.

Insert CO2 cylinder.
Load Pellet Magazine.

Step 1. Put "ON" safety-point to "SAFE." Hammer must be pulled back (See Step 1, Page 5).

Step 2. Cock hammer for single action shooting. (This step is omitted when shooting the gun double action.

Step 3. Aim at a safe target.

Step 4. Take "OFF" safety-point to "FIRE."

Step 5. Fire

Gun can continue to be shot until the pellet magazine is empty or the CO_2 cylinder needs to be replaced.

NEVER STORE A LOADED GUN

At the end of the shooting session, as a safety precaution, put "ON" safety (See Step 1, Page 5), remove CO_2 cylinder (See instructions on Page 8) and unload all pellets from pistol (See instructions on Page 9).

INSERT CO_2 CYLINDER

1. Put "ON" safety-point to "SAFE." Hammer must be pulled back (See Step 1, Page 5).
2. Remove left grip cover by lifting the grip cover tab.
3. Turn puncture screw counterclockwise until there is enough room to insert a CO_2 cylinder.
4. Insert the large end of the CO_2 cylinder into the lower portion of the grip. Hold the gun in an inverted position with the grip pointing up and the muzzle pointing away from you as shown in Fig. 2C. Position the small end of the CO_2 cylinder inside the retainer so that the CO_2 cylinder touches the puncture pin.
5. While continuing to hold gun in an inverted position, replace the left grip cover, point the muzzle in a safe direction and turn the puncture screw clockwise to puncture the CO_2 cylinder. Continue turning the screw RAPIDLY until finger tight. **NOTE:** A slight seepage of CO_2 gas may occur until puncture screw is tight.

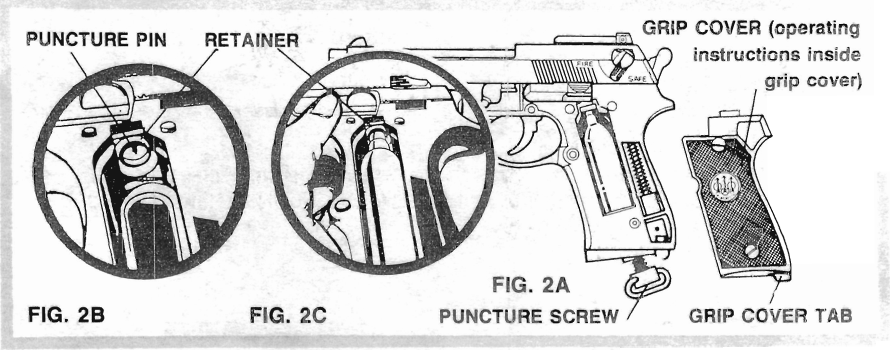


FIG. 2B

FIG. 2C

FIG. 2A

WARNING: Be sure the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction when puncturing a CO_2 cylinder.In the event that a seal temporarily leaks while a CO_2 cylinder is being punctured, the CO_2 gas may escape through the barrel. If a pellet is lodged in the barrel from prior shooting, this could result in a pellet being shot.

WARNING: Use only CO_2 cylinders. Any attempt to use other types of gas cylinders could be extremely dangerous and could result in serious injury. Gases other than CO_2 could result in an explosion or rupture of the gun.

LOAD PELLET MAGAZINE

1. Put "ON" safety-point to "SAFE." Hammer must be pulled back (See Step 1, Page 5).
2. Remove magazine follower. Push magazine follower in and rotate counterclockwise as far as possible. Then pull straight out (See Figs. 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D).

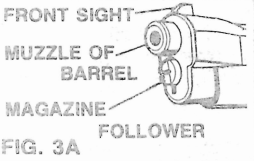


FIG. 3A

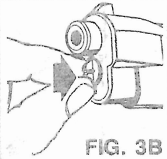


FIG. 3B

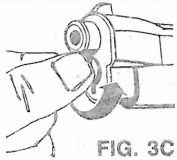


FIG. 3C

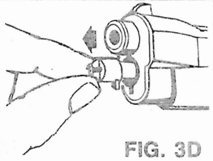


FIG. 3D

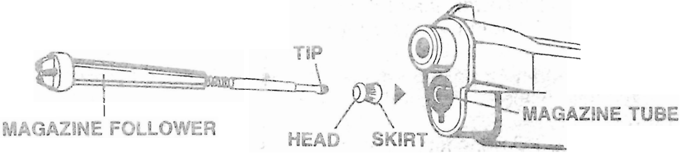


FIG. 4A

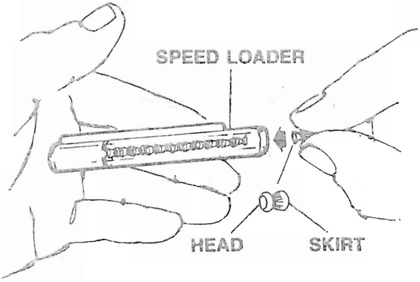


FIG. 4B

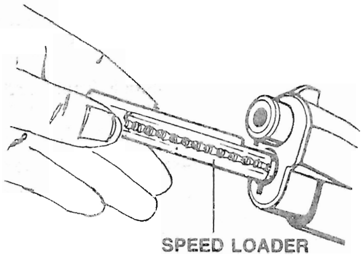


FIG. 4C

3. Load magazine tube with Daisy .177 caliber Quick Silver pellets. The pellets can be loaded into the magazine tube individually or by using the speed loader which came with your gun.
   - A. INDIVIDUAL LOADING—Load magazine tube with a maximum of 12 Daisy Quick Silver pellets. PELLETS MUST BE INSERTED INTO THE MAGAZINE TUBE WITH THE LARGE DIAMETER (SKIRT) OF THE PELLET ENTERING FIRST (See Fig. 4A).
   - B. SPEED LOADER—Remove the cap from the clear plastic speed loader with a twist-and-pull motion. Fill the speed loader with a maximum of 12 Daisy Quick Silver pellets. Pellets must be inserted into the speed loader with the small diameter (head) of the pellet entering first. Immediately after filling, visually inspect to insure that all pellets

were inserted into the speed loader correctly (See Fig. 4B). The magazine tube can then be loaded by placing the open end of the speed loader over the magazine tube and tilting the muzzle of the gun upward so that the pellets fall into the magazine tube (See Fig. 4C).

NOTE: Be certain that the pellets are inserted into the magazine tube and not into the open space surrounding the magazine tube.

4. Reinstall magazine follower. Insert the tip of the magazine follower into the magazine tube and push in. Lock into place by rotating the magazine follower clockwise.

NOTE: If more than 12 pellets are loaded, the magazine follower will not push in far enough to lock into place.

WARNING: The following four points must be strictly adhered to. Failure to do so could result in the pistol not shooting a projectile even though the pistol is loaded. This could lead the user to believe the gun is unloaded. Also, jamming or damage to the pistol could occur. See "Pistol Malfunction" section on Page 7.

1. DO NOT use pellets other than the Daisy brand.
2. DO NOT use distorted or deformed pellets. Carefully check the skirt of each pellet before loading.
3. DO NOT load the pellets in backwards (i.e., DO NOT load pellets into the magazine tube with the small diameter (head) first).
4. DO NOT use B•Bs, buckshot, ball bearings or any other foreign objects.

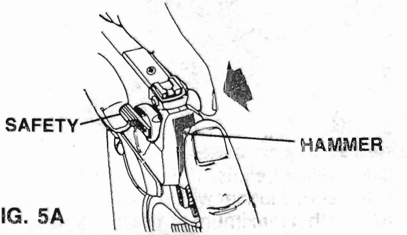


FIG. 5A

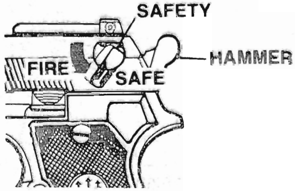


FIG. 5B

HOW TO OPERATE

WARNING: Be sure gun is always pointed in a safe direction.

Step 1. PUT "ON" SAFETY-POINT TO "SAFE"

With your finger off the trigger, pull the hammer back approximately ¼". Then, with the hammer still pulled back, push the safety from the right to the left (See Fig. 5A) and rotate the safety toward the "SAFE" position (See Fig. 5B). **NOTE:** Do not rotate safety past position shown in Fig. 5B. With the safety in this position, the trigger CAN be pulled although the gun will not discharge any CO_2 or pellets. **NOTE:** The safety is not automatic. It will only do its job when you do yours. REMEMBER, THE BEST SAFETY IS GOOD GUN HANDLING.

WARNING: Hammer must be pulled back to correctly put "ON" safety. Failure to pull the hammer back could result in the safety not rotating to the "SAFE" position.

Step 2. COCK HAMMER FOR SINGLE ACTION SHOOTING

Point the gun in a safe direction. Pull the hammer back fully so that the hammer will stay cocked when released. This step should be omitted if the pistol is going to be fired in Double Action (See NOTE below).

"Single action" refers to the hammer being manually cocked and then pulling the trigger in order to fire the gun.

NOTE: Double action refers to merely pulling the trigger in order to fire the gun. In double action, the hammer rotates back as the trigger is being pulled. Double action results in a long and heavy trigger pull.

IMPORTANT: If the hammer cannot be cocked while the gun contains pellets, refer to the "Pistol Malfunction"section on Page 7.

Step 3. AIM AT A SAFE TARGET

To be a consistent marksman, use the correct sight picture each time you fire the pistol (See Fig. 6).

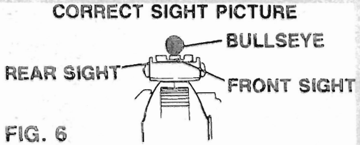


FIG. 6

CAUTION: Due to the power of this CO_2 gas gun, use extra caution in selecting a safe target backstop. The Model 92 should not be used with B•B gun target backstops. Pick targets that cannot be penetrated or that will not cause a ricochet because of their hard surfaces. Use only targets and traps that are designed for use with high-powered pellet guns. Do not shoot at water.

Step 4. TAKE "OFF" SAFETY-POINT TO "FIRE"

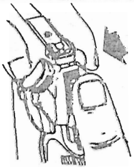


FIG. 7A

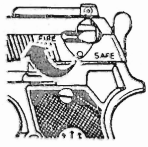


FIG. 7B

When you are certain that the target, backstop and surrounding area are safe, push the safety from the right to the left and rotate the safety toward the "FIRE" position (See Figs. 7A and 7B). **NOTE:** Do not rotate safety past position as shown in Fig. 7B.

Your gun is now ready to shoot. Pulling the trigger now will shoot a pellet out of the gun. In this condition, your gun should be handled with extreme care.

Step 5. FIRE

The pistol can be safely fired after properly completing the operating steps mentioned above. After making sure the gun is pointed in a safe direction, gently but firmly, squeeze the trigger. Remember that double action will have a long and heavy trigger pull.

IMPORTANT: If the trigger cannot be pulled to fire the gun while the gun contains pellets, refer to the "Pistol Malfunction" section on Page 7.

If you desire to continue shooting, the operation steps can be repeated until either the magazine is empty of pellets (See "Magazine Tube Empty" section, Page 9) or the CO_2 cylinder requires replacement (See "Shots Per CO_2 Cylinder," Page 9).

If a pellet does not fire after completing the operation steps, keep the gun pointed in a safe direction and make the following checks.

1. Safety is pointing to "FIRE."
2. Put safety "ON" (point to "SAFE") and check to see that a CO_2 cylinder with sufficient CO_2 gas is installed and tightened up against the puncture pin.
3. With safety still "ON," make sure that pellets are properly installed in magazine tube and that the magazine follower has been properly reinstalled.
4. Refer to the section on "CO_2 Characteristics " (See Page 8).

WARNING: If the pistol still fails to shoot a pellet after checking the four items above and repeating the operation steps, there is a malfunction in the pistol. This could represent a dangerous condition. There could be pellets in the pistol even though a pellet did not shoot out. This could cause the user to mistakenly believe the pistol is unloaded. (Refer to "Pistol Malfunction" section to correct the problem.)

DECIDE NOT TO SHOOT

Should you decide not to shoot after the hammer is cocked, point the gun in a safe direction and put the safety "ON." Then, with the muzzle pointed upward in a safe direction, squeeze the trigger. Although the gun will still be loaded with pellets, this will remove the hammer from the cocked position.

TRIGGER PULLED WITH SAFETY "ON"

If the trigger is pulled when the safety is "ON" and pellets are in the magazine tube, be certain that the trigger returns to its forward most position when released. If the trigger DOES NOT return fully forward when released, this means the pellet has moved partially into the barrel. To correct this condition, refer to the section entitled "Trigger Not Returning When Shot With Safety 'ON.' "

TRIGGER NOT RETURNING WHEN SHOT WITH SAFETY "ON"

1. Be sure safety is "ON" (See Step 1, Page 5).
2. Remove CO_2 cylinder (Refer to instructions on page 8).
3. Insert cleaning rod into the barrel and gently tap pellet. The trigger should snap back into its forward most position when the pellet is sufficiently tapped into place. Remove cleaning rod.
4. Reinstall new CO_2 cylinder and shooting can be resumed according to the operation steps.

PISTOL MALFUNCTION

The instructions given below are to be used when the pistol fails to shoot a pellet out of the barrel, or when the pistol is jammed. When the gun is jammed, the trigger cannot be pulled and the hammer cannot be cocked. The procedure is to be done when it is certain that there are pellets inside the magazine tube.

IMPORTANT: When the magazine tube is empty, the trigger cannot be fully pulled, nor can the hammer be cocked because the magazine follower tip blocks the internal mechanism. In this case, the magazine tube should be refilled with pellets and shooting can continue (see the "Load Pellet Magazine" section, Page 4). Otherwise, proceed with the following instructions in order to correct the malfunction.

1. REMOVE CO2 CYLINDER

A. Put "ON" safety-point to "SAFE." Hammer must be pulled back (see Step 1, Page 5).
B. With the left hand grip cover still in place, slowly turn puncture screw counterclockwise until any remaining CO_2 gas is discharged.
C. Remove left hand grip cover by lifting the grip cover tab.
D. Remove CO_2 cylinder from the pistol.

2. CLEAR JAMMED PELLET

A. Remove magazine follower. To remove any pellets that are in the magazine tube, point the muzzle down and gently tap it several times on a hard surface. This should remove any pellets.
B. Insert a cleaning rod into the magazine tube and gently tap the jammed pellet. This is done in order to force the jammed pellet to feed properly so it can be shot out of the barrel.

3. SHOOT PELLET OUT

A. Without loading any more pellets into the magazine tube, reinstall the magazine follower.
B. Insert a new CO_2 cylinder (See Page 3).
C. Shoot gun according to the operation steps beginning on Page 5.

WARNING: If the pistol still fails to shoot a pellet out of the barrel, the pistol should have the CO_2 cylinder removed, and the pistol sent directly to Daisy Manufacturing Service Department.

CO_2 CHARACTERISTICS

There are occasions when a CO_2 pistol may be subjected to abnormal conditions that can produce effects on the pistol's performance. These conditions include operation and/or storage of the pistol at temperatures that are considerably higher or lower than normal outdoor temperatures (60°-70°F), as well as conditions of rapid fire.

1. High temperatures can produce pressure in the CO_2 cylinder that is considerably higher than normal operating pressure. Such increased pressure may prevent the pistol from firing and may result in permanent damage to the gun. The maximum operating or storage temperature should not exceed 105°F (40°C). This temperature can easily be reached if the gun is left directly in the sun on a bright, sunny day. Therefore, the shooter should not expose the pistol to high temperature conditions or direct sunlight for any extended period of time.
2. Rapid firing of the gun will cause temperature reductions in the pistol and CO_2 gas. This will result in lower pellet velocities and may even lower gas pressure enough so that the pistol will not fire. This condition can be especially apparent when shooting in cold weather. This condition can be avoided by allowing more time between shots. This permits the gas to increase in temperature and pressure and produce normal velocities.
3. During rapid fire, the muzzle velocity of each shot can be expected to decrease. This can be detrimental to shooting accuracy. Also, the faster the gun is shot, the fewer shots you will get per CO_2 cylinder.
4. Care should be exercised to insure that the gun is not shot with a CO_2 cylinder that is low in pressure. **A cylinder should not be used for more than 48 shots!**

CAUTION: Shooting the gun with low CO_2 pressure could result in a pellet lodging in the barrel. Shooting the gun with low CO_2 pressure can also result in pellets falling back into the trigger mechanism, causing the gun to jam or malfunction.

SHOTS PER CO_2 CYLINDER

It is recommended that the Model 92 **not be shot more than 48 shots per CO2 cylinder.** This would be equivalent to shooting four speed loaders or four magazine tubes with a maximum of 12 pellets each. If the gun is dry-fired (i.e., only CO_2 is discharged), these shots should be counted toward the limit, so that **no more than 48 shots per CO2 cylinder are taken before the cylinder is replaced.** Following this procedure should prevent any pellets from lodging in the barrel due to low CO_2 pressure. It should also prevent pellets from getting into the trigger mechanism hence jamming the pistol.

MAGAZINE TUBE EMPTY

When all the pellets have been shot from the magazine tube, and when the magazine follower is still installed, the trigger cannot be pulled fully, nor can the hammer be cocked. This serves as an indication that the gun is empty of pellets.

CAUTION: Care must be taken to assure that the gun is indeed empty of pellets rather than jammed. Remove the magazine follower and shoot the gun in a safe direction. If the trigger still cannot be pulled nor the hammer cocked, the gun is jammed (See section on "Pistol Malfunction," Page 7).

DRY-FIRE

In order to dry-fire the Model 92, the magazine tube must be empty (See "How To Unload Pellets," Page 9) and the magazine follower must be removed from the gun.

HOW TO UNLOAD PELLETS

1. Put "ON" safety-pointing to "SAFE." The hammer must be pulled back (See Step 1. Page 5).
2. Remove magazine follower.
3. Point the muzzle down so that the pellets can fall out of magazine tube.
4. Tap the muzzle several times on a hard surface to remove any pellets that could be difficult to remove from the magazine tube.
5. Reinsert magazine follower.
6. Take "OFF" safety and try to shoot gun in a safe direction to remove any pellets left in the gun. The trigger cannot be pulled nor can the hammer be cocked when all the pellets have been unloaded. Refer to section on "Magazine Tube Empty" to be certain that the magazine is empty of pellets.

REAR SIGHT ADJUSTMENT

WINDAGE: To move the point of impact to the right, move the sight to the right by turning screw "A" clockwise. To move the point of impact to the left, turn screw "A" counterclockwise (See Fig. 8).

ELEVATION: To move the point of impact up, move the sight up by turning screw "B" counterclockwise. To move the point of impact down, turn screw "B" clockwise (See Fig. 8). The Model 92 has a 4-inch barrel. It is known that barrels of such short length are difficult to shoot accurately. This is due to the human error element involved in aligning the sights consistently for each shot.

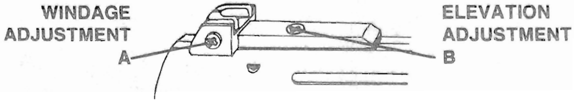


FIG. 8

STORAGE

Store your pistol unloaded. Put safety "ON," remove CO_2 cylinder and unload the pellets. Keep pistol away from children and untrained shooters. Store pellets and CO_2 cylinders separately from the pistol to keep them from untrained shooters.

WARNING: A CO_2 cylinder contains gas under pressure, whether or not it has been inserted into a gun. If exposed to high temperatures (such as inside of a closed car in direct sunlight), it could explode. Be sure to store all cylinders in a cool place.

Protect your pistol from moisture and dirt. When not shooting, remove the CO_2 cylinder, clean gun and wrap it in a smooth, dry cloth. Or, store the pistol in the package it came in when new.

PROPER CARE

With care and periodic cleaning, your Model 92 will provide many years of shooting enjoyment. As is the case with conventional firearms, abuse, neglect and continued exposure to the elements will impair the performance of any air gun. Learn to take care of your Model 92 and it will serve you well.

CAUTION: Never attempt to clean the Model 92 until the safety is "ON," the pistol is empty of pellets and the CO_2 cylinder has been removed.

EXTERIOR PARTS

All the black plastic parts may be cleaned with a damp rag and mild soap or detergent. Avoid using strong detergent, abrasive cleaning compounds or solvents that may scratch or otherwise damage surfaces.

LUBRICATION

Your Model 92 was lubricated when built and should not require any additional lubrication.

MODIFICATION

CAUTION: The components of this gun were engineered to deliver optimum performance. Any modification or tampering with a gun may cause a malfunction and may make it unsafe to use. Any change in performance (such as a lowered trigger force and shortened trigger travel) indicates possible wear, and such gun should be inspected, replaced or properly repaired by qualified personnel. Any gun that has been dropped should be checked by qualified personnel to ensure that its function has not been effected.

REPAIR OF DAISY GUNS

WARNING: A GUN THAT IS NOT OPERATING PROPERLY MAY BE DANGEROUS. IT SHOULD BE KEPT SAFELY FROM USE BY ANYONE UNTIL REPAIRED OR DESTROYED. DO NOT TRY TO TAKE THE GUN APART. IT IS DIFFICULT TO REASSEMBLE, AND IMPROPER REASSEMBLY CAN CAUSE A HAZARDOUS CONDITION.

GUNS IN WARRANTY

LIMITED ONE YEAR WARRANTY

For one year from date of purchase, Daisy will repair or replace and return this gun, free of charge, if defective in material or workmanship. Service is available by returning the gun to Daisy Manufacturing Co., Inc. Attach your name, address, telephone number, description of problem and proof of date of retail purchase (sales slip) to the gun. Package and send, transportation prepaid, to Daisy Manufacturing Co., Inc. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

GUNS OUT OF WARRANTY

If your Daisy needs repair, attach your name, address and brief description of problem to the gun. Package and send, transportation prepaid, to Daisy Manufacturing Co., Inc. Service Department. Daisy will repair the gun or replace it with a reconditioned gun of the same model, if available; otherwise, with a model of equivalent quality. A charge of $25.00 will be made for repairing or replacing your gun. Any gun should be accompanied by check or money order (not cash) in payment of the charge. If payment is not included, you will be invoiced for the charges plus a $4.00 handling charge. Upon receipt of payment, the gun will be shipped to you.

Exploded gun part drawings and price lists are available from Daisy Service Department. Please make sure you state the model number that is shown on the gun. Service and parts charges are subject to change without notification.

Daisy Manufacturing Co., Inc., Service Department
2111 South 8th, Rogers, AR 72756

IMPORTANT: You can return your inoperative pistol to Daisy for repair via the U.S. Mail or United Parcel Service. Be sure to remove the CO_2 cylinder before returning the gun to Daisy. If you include your street address, Daisy can send your pistol directly back to you through UPS delivery (See next paragraph).

The Model 92 CO_2 pistol is controlled by Federal Postal Regulations. You may send (via U.S. Mail) an inoperative Model 92 CO_2 pistol to Daisy, however, it is unlawful for Daisy to send a working pistol to you through the U.S. Mail. The pistol must be mailed to a Registered Federal Firearms Dealer. So, include in your letter the name and address of a local firearms dealer who will accept the return of your pistol and then notify you. The pistol will be returned to your attention in care of the dealer.

MODEL 92 PISTOL SPECIFICATIONS

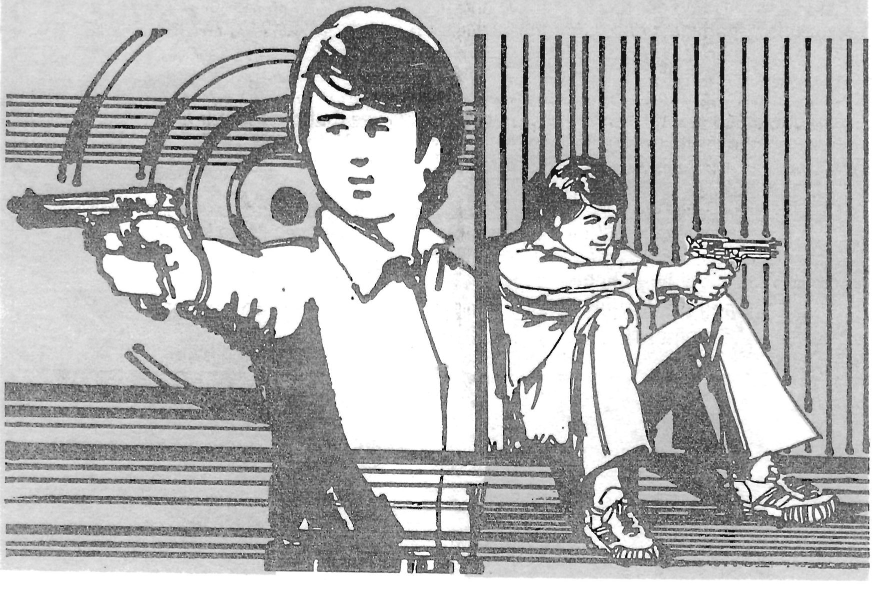
ACTION	Semiautomatic
CALIBER	.177 cal. (4.5mm)
AMMO CAPACITY	12 Daisy Quick Silver pellets
MAXIMUM SHOOTING DISTANCE*	224 yds. (205m)
MUZZLE VELOCITY	Up to 400 fps (122mps)
MUZZLE ENERGY	2.7 ft. lb. (3.7J)
BARREL	4 in. rifled steel
SAFETY	Manually operated hammer block
SIGHTS	Blade front; fully adjustable rear
WEIGHT	1.4 lbs. (0.6kg) empty
OVERALL LENGTH	8.5 in. (216mm)
POWER SOURCE	Daisy 12gm CO_2 small neck cylinder

*With the muzzle pointed upward at the optimum angle.

⚠ **CAUTION:** CO_2 cylinders may explode at temperatures above 160°F (71°C).

AIR PISTOL SHOOTING GUIDE

An introduction to
a lifetime sport.



A MESSAGE TO PARENTS

Included in the material accompanying each new Power Line is a checklist covering the most important aspects of proper gun handling. We urge you to use the checklist in assuring that anyone operating a Power Line has a thorough understanding of these rules and is diligent in their practice. Although not a firearm, a Power Line is a gun and not a toy. Properly used and maintained, it will provide many hours of safe, trouble free recreational shooting. Misused, it can be dangerous. Therefore, we recommend it be used only by someone sixteen years of age or older.

As the proud owner of a new Power Line gun, you have become part of an American tradition dating back more than 100 years. Mechanically, a new Power Line is backed by nearly a century of engineering know-how and experience in the manufacture of quality products.

Safe gun handling depends upon proper safety training, and the right attitude toward gun ownership. To help you, we have designed this booklet to cover the basic facts everyone should understand before shooting a gun. Take time to study it thoroughly. A proper understanding of these basics will greatly increase your enjoyment of the lifetime sport of recreational air gun shooting and, at the same time, give you the satisfaction of knowing you are properly prepared to handle an air gun.

If your child becomes the owner of a Daisy gun, we strongly urge a formal course of instruction in Shooting Education for your child. Daisy products are age graded to help you pick the right product for your child. There are a number of youth and civic organizations which offer a complete 10-lesson course based on guidelines developed by the training experts at Daisy, and they are listed in the section on CLUBS AND COMPETITION near the back of this book. A quick check with them will let you know when the next course will be starting in your area. If you would like more detailed information, write: Special Market Programs, Daisy, Box 220, Rogers, Arkansas 72757.

WHAT IS A POWER LINE?

Backed by 100 years of engineering know-how, the design and craftsmanship of the Power Line rifles and pistols has advanced to true gun levels. With up to ten times the power of traditional air guns, their sophistication in performance and operation has brought them to the attention of even the most serious sport shooters.

The selection of guns within the Power Line series is broad enough to satisfy a full range of shooting interests. The Model 1200 CO_2 gas-operated pistol is designed for BB caliber ammunition only and delivers consistent shot-to-shot velocity. The Model 92 CO_2 gas-operated pistol is designed for .177 cal. (4.5mm) pellets only. The Models 717, 747 and 777 are single-pump pneumatic target and match style pistols shooting .177 cal. (4.5mm) pellets only; the latter model being fully capable of first line competition. The Models 856, 860 and 880 series are variable power, multi-pump rifles, which all shoot either BBs or .177 cal. (4.5mm) pellets. The Models 900 and 922 are multi-pump, clip-fed rifles that offer faster and easier shooting due to the elimination of hand-fed single pellets. The 900 shoots .177 cal. (4.5mm) pellets and the 922 shoots .22 cal. (5.5mm) pellets. The Model 120 European-style break-barrel pellet rifle shoots .177 cal. (4.5mm) pellets only.

In recent years, sport shooters have begun to feel the squeeze of limited space and money for firearm shooting. The Power Line guns remove these limits for both the enthusiast who wants low cost shooting for year-round training, indoors or out, and the dedicated shooter interested in shoulder-to-shoulder competition. With a Power Line gun, looks, heft and performance add up to adult size shooting right at your doorstep, and at a fraction of the cost of firearm ammunition

PROPER GUN HANDLING

You may be familiar with the responsibilities of proper gun handling, but the fact that your new Power Line gun has up to ten times the power of the traditional air gun means extra care is needed. In reviewing the basic rules of proper gun handling, keep in mind that "Handling" means every time you touch your gun.

- Always handle a gun as if it were loaded.
- Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Never carry a cocked gun. Cock it only when ready to fire. Even with the safety in the "ON" position, your gun is in a fully loaded condition and must be handled with care.
- Avoid ricochet. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or at the surface of water.
- Be sure you know your companions are well clear of the target before you shoot.
- Always check a gun to see if it is loaded when removed from storage or received from another person.
- Make sure you can control the direction of the muzzle if you stumble or fall.
- Wear shooting glasses for extra eye protection.
- When finished shooting, put the safety in the "ON" position and unload the gun. Store BBs and pellets separately to keep them from untrained shooters.

Ninety percent of the air gun related accidents occuring in this country are caused by: (1) careless handling of the gun, (2) believing the gun to be empty when it is not, or (3) shooting at improper targets. All three causes can be eliminated if the shooter handles the gun properly.

YOUR POWER LINE IS A TARGET GUN

Your Power Line gun has been designed for target shooting and is suited for use both indoors and out to help you develop your marksmanship skills. However, your Power Line gun means greatly increased velocity and energy, so take care to prepare your target. Target traps designed for use with low-velocity (less than 350 feet-per-second) spring-piston BB and pellet guns **are not recommended for use with a Power Line gun.** Always use a target trap designed to prevent ricochet, and put extra reinforcement behind your target to compensate for the added power. (See "How to Make an Indoor-Outdoor Target," page 17.)

TIPS ON MARKSMANSHIP

Many people become proficient at gun handling without learning the basics of proper marksmanship. Yet, these basics are intended for one purpose—to increase your skills. If you haven't learned them, now is the time to start. If you have, this may serve as a timely review.

STANCE AND GRIP

To get into the formal one-hand shooting stance, your body should be facing almost a ¼-turn to the left of the target. (Left-handed shooters should reverse the procedure.) The arm should be fully extended, but not strained, and the elbow locked. Your feet should be placed about as far apart as your shoulders are wide. The shoulders, right arm and pistol should be in a straight line.

The left arm should be totally relaxed. Let it hang at your side. Put your hand in your pocket, or hook your thumb over your belt, whichever feels more comfortable.

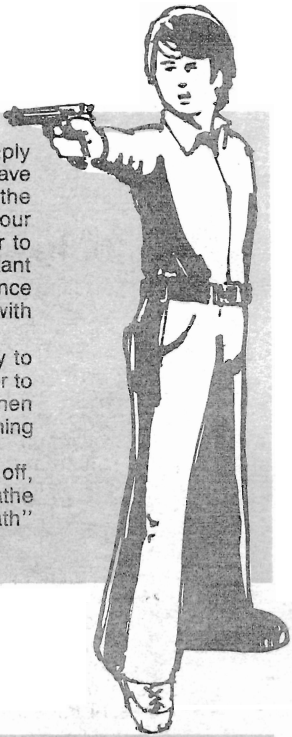
The grip should be firm but relaxed. Don't apply any pressure to the side of the pistol with the thumb or trigger finger. The trigger finger should just lay across the trigger at or near the first joint.

TRIGGER AND BREATH CONTROL

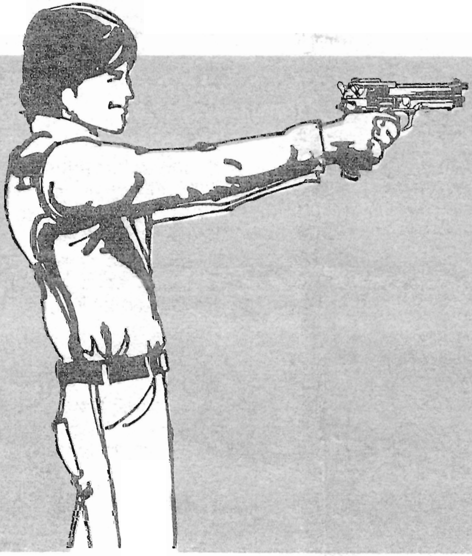
When you get right down to it, trigger control is simply knowing your gun. Get your sights in line. The moment you have the proper sight picture, squeeze the trigger. Never jerk the trigger or you will ruin your aim. To do this, you must know your gun well enough to exert enough pressure on the trigger to where it's just short of firing the gun. Then at the exact instant you wish, the trigger can be squeezed with as little disturbance to the sight picture as possible. Trigger control comes only with practice. Keep trying, you'll get it down to an art.

Breathing at the wrong moment can cause your body to move and your aim to go astray. So breathe properly. Prior to raising the gun to the shooting position, inhale deeply, then exhale partially with arm in shooting position. Hold the remaining breath until shot is fired.

If after about 7 or 8 seconds you haven't got the shot off, cock your arm back 90 degrees (muzzle up), relax and breathe normally for a few seconds. Then take your "aiming breath" and try again.

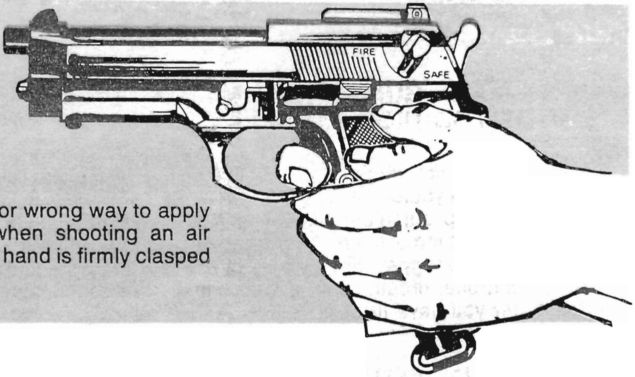


GETTING THE MOST ACCURACY

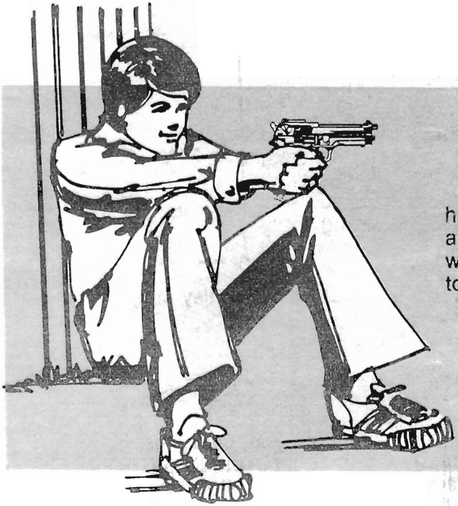


Of all the possible ways to hold a handgun, the formal one-hand style talked about earlier is the most difficult. Since the better we are at something, the more we can enjoy it, let's look at other styles of handgun shooting that are more accurate and more fun.

Two-handed shooting is done with the body directly facing the target. Note how body is arched back slightly to shift center of gravity rearwards to compensate for the outstretched arms.

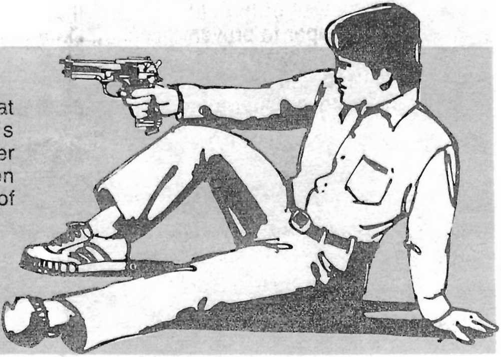


There's no right or wrong way to apply a two-handed grip when shooting an air pistol. Notice that left hand is firmly clasped over the right.

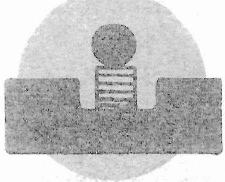


Shown here is the steadiest of all hand gunning positions short of an artificial rest. Back is fully supported, while firmly-planted feet lend support to arms via the knees.

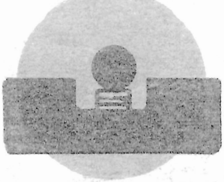
This is another field position that takes advantage of the body's steadying influence. Anything's better than just an outstretched arm when you want to increase your chances of hitting what you're aiming at!



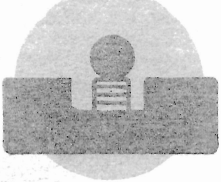
AIMING



WILL MAKE GUN SHOOT TOO HIGH



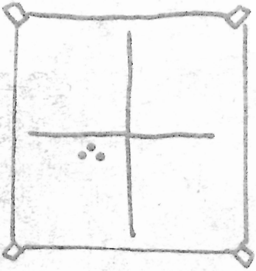
WILL MAKE GUN SHOOT TOO LOW



CORRECT SIGHT PICTURE

Any gun will shoot where you aim it. The trick is to get a good sight picture on the target. To do this, position yourself so that the gun will point effortlessly at the center of the target. Once you are set, position the gun so that the bullseye appears to rest directly on the front sight, even with the top of the rear sight and centered within it. When you are ready to shoot, slowly squeeze the trigger with the first joint of the index finger. To assure a smooth shot, don't neglect proper breath control. Take a long breath, let out half and aim, then hold the rest until after you have fired.

SIGHTING-IN YOUR GUN

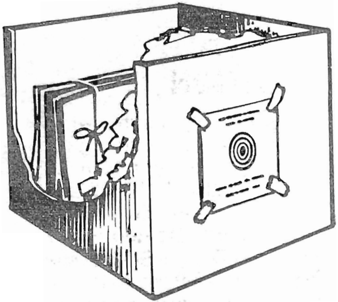


The first step in proper sight alignment is to determine the shot grouping of your new Daisy. To do this, position a rest, such as a table or bench, 33 feet from your target. Place your pistol on the rest. Aiming at the same point on the target each time, fire three shots. Do not attempt to make any adjustments during the three shots. At this point you are only interested in how well your shots group. Once you have determined the grouping ability of you and your pistol, you can then adjust your sights to bring the group on target.

NOTE: It may be necessary for each person shooting your Daisy air gun to realign the sights to fit his sight pattern.

HOW TO MAKE AN INDOOR-OUTDOOR TARGET

Because of the velocity and energy of your Power Line gun, care must be exercised in assuring that you have an adequate backstop for your target. A cardboard box 16 inches or more deep, and with at least a two-foot square front surface, will serve as the basis for the target. Center 3 inches of tightly bound magazines (do not substitute newspapers) on the inside back wall of the box opposite the target, and fill the box with tightly packed, crumpled newspaper to prevent ricochet. Once the backstop is complete, tape the target to the front of the box. **Do not use metal fasteners—BBs and pellets can ricochet.** As the target is used, the backing must be watched closely and should be replaced when the BBs or pellets have penetrated half the thickness of the magazine.



CAUTION: Whether you use a Power Line target backstop or make your own, it is important to remember that **they will wear out** with continued use. Because of this, you should always place your backstop where it will be safe should it fail, and check it carefully before and after each use. A severe rebound or ricochet is an indication that the backstop is faulty and that you should stop using it immediately.

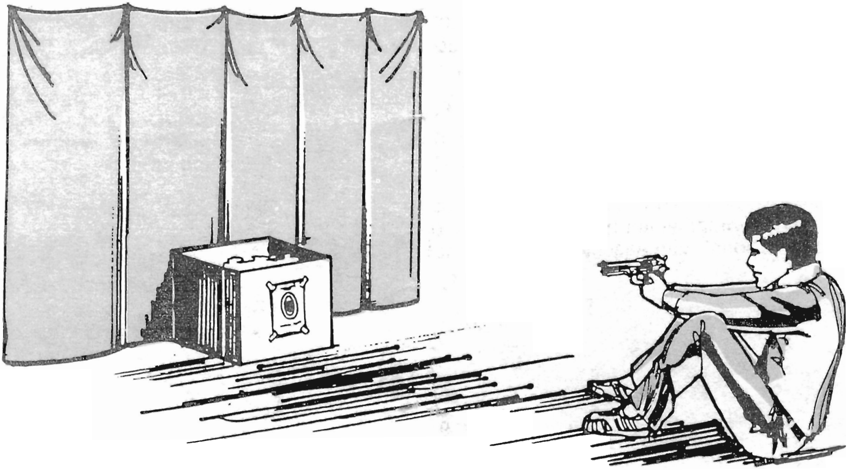
INDOOR SHOOTING

Inside as well as out, the rules of proper gun handling remain the same. If these rules are observed, your Power Line is safe for indoor shooting. Just remember to take the gun's power into account and carefully follow the instructions for constructing the target backstop.

The Power Line CO_2 guns, the high performance spring-piston guns and the single pump pneumatic air guns deliver consistent maximum power; so make certain that the target backstop has been properly built.

For safety reasons, you must have the target placed so that there are not entry ways in front of or to the side of the firing line or behind the targets. If this is not possible, then doorways in the area should be blocked. A canvas or heavy blanket that is free from the wall and clears the floor should be hung behind the target backstop. This will prevent ricochet should you miss the backstop. Finally, your target should be well lighted.

Remember to keep your Power Line unloaded until the target is up and you are ready to shoot. **Never** point in any direction except down range.



OUTDOOR SHOOTING

While your CO_2 gas gun is excellent for outdoor shooting, its exceptional power means extra care is needed. The target backstop described on the preceding page will work equally well for outdoor shooting where space is limited. Be sure the target area is clear and safe before shooting.

USE THE RIGHT AMMUNITION

Power Line guns are designed to use various types of ammunition. Some models shoot BBs, only while others shoot pellets only. Make certain you check the instructions stamped on your Power Line gun to assure that you use only the correct ammunition. If improper ammunition is used, your gun will not feed correctly and may jam, possibly resulting in serious injury. Because dirty and misshapen ammunition can jam your gun, DO NOT reuse BBs or pellets.

CLUBS AND COMPETITION

Shooting competition, whether informally with friends or in organized matches, makes air gun ownership more fun and exciting. In 1973 the Daisy national 10-Meter Air Gun Program was introduced. Developed and administered by Daisy's Special Market Programs, it was established to provide advanced shooters with a vehicle for nationwide air gun competition. The Program was sanctioned by the National Rifle Association and fired on a standard 10-meter (33-foot) range. Through regional competitions the top Junior Class air rifle and air pistol shooters in each of nine regions are selected to participate in the Daisy National 10-Meter Air Gun Championships. The top air rifle and air pistol shooters there receive invitations from the National Rifle Association to compete in the U.S. International Championships in Phoenix, Arizona.

Complete information on the Daisy National 10-Meter Air Gun Program may be obtained by writing: Special Market Programs, P.O. Box 220, Rogers, AR 72757.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has approved the use of air rifles in qualifying for the Presidential Sports Award in riflery. To qualify, you must fire a minimum of 2,500 rounds from a distance of 33 feet, with no more than 50 rounds fired in any one day, credited to the total. For full information and a personal logbook write to: Presidential Sports Award, P.O. Box 9800, Englewood, NJ 07631. Include self-addressed, stamped envelope.

You may also wish to affiliate with the National Rifle Association as an individual or with your fellow marksmen as a club. Details on the NRA Air Rifle Program are available from: The National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

FIRST IN AIRGUNS.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.
PART NO. 35544